



Cultural Resources 3

The Town of Bluffton is a product of its unique location in time and space and while any town must evolve, its heritage and identifiable character should be preserved. Therefore, it is important that Bluffton safeguards its cultural identity because if it is lost, so too will a part of the community's sense of place.

Vision

We strive to maintain our sense of community, diversity and individuality by preserving our cultural resources.

3.1 Early History

During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the area comprising southern Beaufort County was known as Granville County of St. Luke's Parish. As the Yemassee Indians had established ten towns with over 1,200 inhabitants in that area, it was considered "Indian Lands." In 1715, the Yemassee War broke out and after several years of fighting,



the Yemassee tribe migrated to Florida, opening the lands to European settlement. In 1718, the Lords Proprietors carved the area into several new baronies, including the Devil's Elbow Barony that contained the future Town of Bluffton.



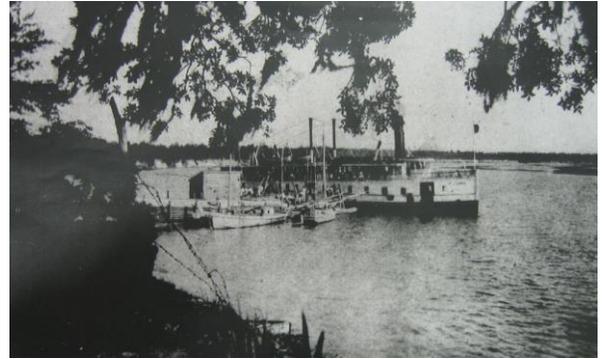
Bluffton was eventually built on two adjoining parcels in the Devil's Elbow Barony purchased by Benjamin Walls and James Kirk. The first homes were constructed during the early 1800s by area plantation owners seeking high ground and cool river breezes as an escape from the unhealthy conditions present on Lowcountry rice and cotton plantations. Easy access by water provided more incentives for expansion and the many tidal coves afforded excellent locations for residences. The first streets were formally laid out during the mid-1800s, and the name Bluffton was decided upon during the same period.



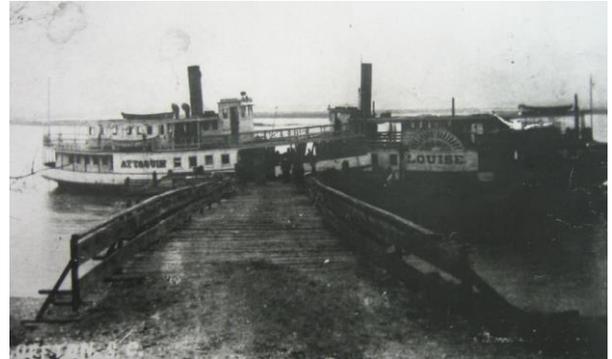
In 1852, Bluffton was officially incorporated by an act of the South Carolina General Assembly and comprised approximately one square mile, which is currently referred to as Old Town. A steamboat landing was constructed at the end of Calhoun Street during this period, which allowed Bluffton to be a stopover for travelers between Savannah and Beaufort or Charleston.

Photos courtesy of
Emmett McCracken

Within one year of the capture of Fort Sumter, Bluffton became a safe haven for residents fleeing Union occupation of the South Carolina barrier islands. Bluffton was a headquarters for Confederate forces until Union forces on Hilton Head Island ordered its destruction in 1863. While approximately 60 structures stood in Bluffton prior to the attack; only two churches and fifteen residences remained standing after.



Rebuilding came slowly, as few local landowners could afford the luxury of a summer home and Bluffton did not experience a true rebuilding until the 1880s, when it emerged as a commercial center for Beaufort County. Bluffton remained a commercial center until the Coastal Highway (US 17) and the bridge at Port Wentworth over the Savannah River were completed, making riverboat trade and travel less attractive. The Great Depression, beginning shortly thereafter, brought the finality to Bluffton's prosperity and commercial importance; however its popularity as a vacation spot remained even after the loss of its commercial stature. The growth of Hilton Head Island, nearby Sun City, and related development has resulted in a resurgence of commercial activity.



**Photos courtesy of
Emmett McCracken**

Due to recent large-scale annexations, Bluffton has experienced tremendous growth and prosperity, having expanded its territory from one square mile to approximately fifty-four square miles. However, its heart and historic center has always been the Old Town. This area is also recognized as a National Register District by the National Parks Service. Old Town is characterized by a variety of building styles and scales and is home to many residents, artists, and merchants.

Unfortunately, there is a great deal of local oral history that remains undocumented. It is important that individuals possessing this local knowledge are interviewed to compile and archive these histories, and Bluffton should support all efforts striving to preserve them.

Early History		
Need: Preservation of local knowledge and oral history.		
Goal: Support the preservation of local knowledge and oral history.		
Implementation Steps	Responsible Parties	Time Frame
1. Support the Bluffton Historical Preservation Society in conducting interviews of local residents through workshops or the solicitation of information during festivals and other community gatherings.	Planning, Bluffton Historical Preservation Society	Medium
2. Coordinate videotaping of oral history and local knowledge.	Town Council, Administration, Planning, Bluffton Historical Preservation Society, South Carolina Educational Television	Medium

3.2 Historical Surveys and Assets

Contributing Resources

Several surveys have been conducted over the past twenty years to identify Bluffton's historic resources. The direct result of a 1994 survey of 84 sites was the creation of the Bluffton National Register Historic District, which was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1996. A full description of the study can be found in Appendix A. The boundary of this district is shown on Map 3.1 National Register District and a listing of contributing properties to the National Register District is included in Figure 3.1.

A contributing property is a building, structure, object, or site within the boundaries of the district that adds to the historic associations, historic architectural qualities, or archaeological values for which the historic district is known. A contributing property must also retain its "integrity," or enough of its historic physical features to convey its significance as part of the district. The Church of the Cross is the only building within Bluffton that is currently listed individually on the National Register.

These surveys have documented Bluffton's important historical assets, specifically structures, in the first steps towards a broad preservation effort. Therefore, it is imperative that the Town supports the Bluffton Historical Preservation Society in its efforts to create and maintain an archive that includes all significant historical assets located in the community and research funding methods to protect and preserve this archive.

Unfortunately, not all development and annexation applications currently include an historic resources survey with their application. In the future, development should follow all State and Federal regulations and any survey material that is required by responsible agencies should be forwarded to Bluffton. This would ensure that resources are catalogued and that Town staff know what exists on property before being lost to development.

Figure 3.1
Contributing Structures

Map No.	Structure Name	Map No.	Structure Name
1	Guerrard's Bluff	26	Whitney Cottage
2	Hancock House	27	Graves House
3	Milford	28	Boundary Street House
4	Bridge Street House	29	Guilford House
5	Austin House	30	Boundary Street House
6	Bridge Street House	31	Heyward House
7	Garvey Houses	32	Bridge Street House
8	Bridge Street House	33	Card House
9	Bluffton Oyster Company	34	The Rate
10	Bridge Street House	35	Pine House
11	Cypress Bluff	36	The Bluff
12	Planters' Mercantile	37	Pritchard House
13	Patz Brothers' House	38	Rowell or Walker Cottage (no longer standing)
14	Carson Cottage	39	Colcock-Teel House
15	Hasell Heyward, Sr. House	40	Colcock Street House
16	Calhoun Street House	41	Colcock Street House
17	Lawrence Street House/Mulligan House	42	Calhoun Street Commercial Bldg
18	John A. Seabrook House	43	Water Street House
19	Peeples' Store	44	Huger Gordon House
20	Peeples' House	45	Water Street House
21	Fripp-Lowden House	46	Water Street House
22	Seven Oaks	47	Bluffton United Methodist Church
23	Allen-Lockwood House	48	Bridge Street Commercial Bldg
24	Church of the Cross	49	Fripp House
25	Pope Carriage House	50	Campbell Chapel AME Church

Source: Bluffton Historic Resource Survey Report, 1994 and Town of Bluffton Preservation Manual

Historic Sites and Archeological Resources

Structures are not necessarily the only contributing cultural elements; trees, natural features, and sites where important events occurred also contribute to a community's cultural identity. Bluffton's "Secession Oak", located on private property across from Highway 46 on Verdier Cove Road, may already have been two centuries old on July 31, 1844, when as many as 500 people met beneath its canopy. According to Janice Hunter Cantrell (in the Bluffton Historical Preservation Society's No. II: A Longer Short History of Bluffton, South Carolina and Its Environs), they had come to hear their congressman, Robert Barnwell Rhett, "who had been so vociferously agitating since the 1820s for Secession". And so began "The Bluffton Movement", which "led to

South Carolina's withdrawal from the Union on December 20, 1860 – the first state to secede." The "Secession Oak" is significant to our history, as it is an important historic location as well as a beautiful contemporary focal point.

The natural features and archeological sites in the Town of Bluffton also contribute to the cultural heritage of the community in ways that are not always easily recognized. The three coves of Bluffton's Old Town have provided wonderful views to the residents throughout Bluffton's history, but they also played a critical role in the Lowcountry culture. The coves were commonly used for religious ceremonies such as baptisms, were the footing for the local economy as the site of an oyster factory, and became a source of recreation as the favored playground of many of the children who spent their summers here.

The archeological sites scattered throughout the region play an important role in revealing the history as well. They are the repository for historic artifacts that tell the stories of the Native American tribes who inhabited these lands before European settlement. They hold secrets to skirmishes of the Civil War. The plantation burial sites stand as memorials of the enslaved Africans who spent their lives on those lands. The architectural ruins show the unique way that this area of the country was colonized by unveiling historic construction techniques, architectural styles of the day, and the ingenious use of local materials.

While mostly structures are currently inventoried, all cultural sites, including those beneath the surface, should also be inventoried and recognized.

Historic Surveys and Assets		
Need: Preservation of valuable cultural assets.		
Goal: Support the creation of an all-inclusive archive documenting all significant structures and assets.		
Implementation Steps:	Responsible Parties	Time Frame
1. Partner with the Bluffton Historical Preservation Society to maintain a one-stop clearinghouse and archive for all Town historical and cultural records at the Caldwell Archives.	Planning, Bluffton Historical Preservation Society	Medium
2. Partner with the Bluffton Historical Preservation Society to identify grant funding opportunities for improvements to the Caldwell Archives to adequately protect historical documents and records.	Planning, Bluffton Historical Preservation Society	Medium
3. Partner with the Bluffton Historical Preservation Society to maintain an inventory of not only historic structures, but all historic sites and cultural resources, being both natural and man-made.	Planning, Bluffton Historical Preservation Society	Medium
4. Require development proposals to provide a copy of any information submitted and received by state and federal agencies, particularly the SC Department of Archives and History pertaining to historical and/or architectural resource surveys conducted in conjunction with development permits.	Planning, Bluffton Historical Preservation Society	Medium

3.3 Cultural Facilities

Bluffton's cultural identity will be fostered and expanded by recognizing and enhancing the community's cultural facilities. As its population continues to grow, additional meeting, exhibit, and performance space may be needed to accommodate cultural events. Therefore, Bluffton should explore various funding sources to support the arts, to assist in satisfying future cultural needs, as well as to assess the need to improve existing facilities.

Cultural Resources

Educational Facilities: Museums are fundamental community structures that promote the dissemination of local historical knowledge and give a glimpse into how a community's cultural identity has progressed through time. The Heyward House, ca. 1840, is the official welcome center for Bluffton. It was originally built as a summer home for the owner of Moreland Plantation, John Cole and is one of only 12 remaining antebellum homes in Bluffton. It is the fourth oldest structure remaining in southern Beaufort County. The home is open to the public and is a clearinghouse for information on Old Town merchants and walking tours. In addition, local libraries provide immense benefits for the community by serving as an archive for resources and information, both of the local and worldly varieties.

Religious Facilities: Both churches and their ancillary buildings, such as gymnasiums, fellowship halls, and cemeteries, foster a great sense of community. These buildings are often some of the most valuable cultural assets within a community and are housed in historically and culturally significant structures. There are nine churches located in historic Old Town, with Church of the Cross individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The church, located on Calhoun Street, was originally established in 1767 and the existing building was built in 1854. There is also a historically significant cemetery located in close proximity to the Old Town, just outside of the municipal limits on May River Road.



Entertainment Facilities: There are numerous art galleries, studios, and antique shops located throughout the community, particularly within the Old Town, which contribute to the unique and eclectic character of Bluffton. The May River Theater operates in the same building as Town Hall (Ulmer Auditorium) on Bridge Street and is the venue for numerous plays and other shows. School auditoriums and gymnasiums may be used to house a variety of theatrical events, lectures, and sporting events. Local parks may also serve as venues for cultural events.

Cultural Facilities		
Need: Development and promotion of cultural facilities for residents and tourists.		
Goal: Maintain and enhance existing cultural facilities and adequately accommodate future cultural activity needs.		
Implementation Steps	Responsible Parties	Time Frame
1. Evaluate existing facilities to determine possible improvements to the structures.	Planning	Medium
2. Assess the need for additional cultural facilities that may be demanded by a growing population.	Planning	Medium
3. Research opportunities for funding of the arts to assist in the promotion and maintenance of cultural facilities.	Planning	Medium

3.4 Heritage Tourism

The National Trust defines cultural heritage tourism as traveling to experience the places, artifacts and activities that authentically represent the stories and people of the past and present. It includes cultural, historic and natural resources and is a partnership between the culture, heritage, and tourism. In 2002, Miley and Associates published a report, *Smiling Faces Historic Places*, a comprehensive assessment of the preservation and heritage activity in South Carolina that included the impact of the Historic Rehabilitation Incentives Act of 2002. The report states that heritage tourism results in \$325.6 million annually in direct spending in South Carolina, resulting in the direct creation of 9,097 jobs and another 2,300 jobs created indirectly.

When supporting heritage tourism activities and efforts, it is important to follow five general principles as indicated by the National Trust for Historic Preservation:

1. Collaborate with all partners and groups involved in cultural and historical preservation activities and efforts;
2. Find the appropriate fit by balancing the needs of the residents and the visitors so that it benefits everyone;
3. Make the sites and programs come alive, making the destination worth the drive;
4. Focus on quality and authenticity by telling the true story which adds real value and appeal; and
5. Preserve and protect the resources. It is tragic to lose buildings and structures, plaques and markers cannot tell the true story. It is equally tragic to lose the traditions and the story of the people within the community.

It is important that Bluffton support heritage tourism efforts for preservation as well as economic development purposes, while acknowledging the above principles and safeguards for the future. A more detailed discussion on development pressure and area partnerships to promote heritage tourism can be found in Appendix A.

Heritage Tourism		
Need: Promotion and support of Heritage Tourism.		
Goal: Market the cultural and historical amenities of the Town to bolster Heritage Tourism.		
Implementation Steps:	Responsible Parties	Time Frame
1. Erect monuments and other markers to clearly identify and honor Bluffton's historic people, sites, and structures.	Town Council	Medium
2. Utilize media programming, the internet, newspapers and television to promote Bluffton's heritage.	Administration	Medium
3. Implement the Old Town Master Plan Signage Plan.	Planning	Short

3.5 Community Events

Community events and activities help foster a true sense of community, engaging residents, visitors, shop owners, and other merchants in unified activities. Events are also a valuable tool to attract visitors to the area. Bluffton has numerous festivals and events throughout the year many are family-oriented where attendance is free. Bluffton, the Old Town Merchants Society and Bluffton Historical Preservation Society are several of the event and festival sponsors. The Community Calendar, the local newspaper and the internet are effective methods of promoting these and they should be advertised in various media outlets and on Bluffton’s website.

A detailed list of community events can be found in Appendix A.

Community Events		
Need: Involvement of residents and local businesses in community events.		
Goal: Support community events and festivals.		
Implementation Steps	Responsible Parties	Time Frame
1. Partner with the Bluffton Historical Preservation Society and the Chamber of Commerce for the maintenance of the Community Calendar. Display the Community Calendar on the Town's website in order for the information to be properly dispersed.	Administration, Chamber of Commerce	Short
2. Maintain a close relationship with the Bluffton Historic Preservation Society to encourage continued joint activities, tours, and lectures.	Town Council, Administration, Planning	On-going

3.6 Awards and Recognition

Bluffton should continue to strive to be recognized for promoting broad preservation and cultural initiatives. These efforts should help increase the public's awareness and understanding of preservation and the regulations necessary to guarantee its success.

A more detailed discussion on awards and recognition that Bluffton has received can be found in Appendix A.

Awards and Recognitions		
Need: Recognition for the community's historical and cultural efforts.		
Goal: Gain formal recognition and acknowledgement for our cultural resources and preservation efforts.		
Implementation Steps	Responsible Parties	Time Frame
1. Apply for any applicable awards and recognitions for historical or cultural community efforts.	Planning	Medium
2. Apply for the Distinctive Designation award from the National Trust for Historic Preservation.	Planning	Medium

3.7 Historic Preservation



The historical and cultural integrity of Bluffton is the key identifying attribute of the community. Among the major issues it is facing are the preservation and maintenance of its historic properties and character. A number of historic properties are in poor condition, badly in need of rehabilitation,

and are at risk of being lost. While property owners should be required to maintain them, financial assistance and incentive programs may be needed to help prevent their loss or deterioration. Other options include adopting and enforcing a “demolition by neglect” ordinance, which should be considered as a proactive step in preserving our historically significant structures. In terms of building size, scale and design, as well as landscaping and tree cover, new development should blend with the surroundings or the result may be the alteration and destruction of Bluffton’s historic context. This can be countered through careful planning and regulation as well as, negotiation with individual property owners.

Bluffton also needs to capitalize economically on its history and historical areas. As demonstrated in nearby Savannah and Charleston, historic preservation that includes neighborhoods and public areas can be a significant tourist attraction. Bluffton should work with local cultural advocacy groups, such as the Bluffton Historical Preservation Society, the Bluffton-Okatie Business Council, Historical Beaufort Foundation, and Old Town Merchants to examine ways to embrace heritage tourism. A plan to enhance Bluffton's historic properties and marketing it as a tourist destination should also be formulated. This program could easily be combined with nature-based tourism for weekend "experiences", the latest trend in the leisure industry.

Bluffton should also continue to increase public awareness of historic preservation issues and integrate preservation activities into day-to-day planning and development. Staff, as well as boards and commissions, should attend regular workshops, conferences, and training sessions that are geared toward historical and cultural resource planning and

preservation. It is important that the information gained through this professional interaction is shared with the residents, increasing their knowledge and education regarding the benefits of preservation and the available tools and programs. It is Bluffton’s responsibility to take the first step in rehabilitating, renovating, and reusing its assets.

Historic Preservation		
Need: Education of historic property owners on the availability of State and Federal programs and services.		
Goal: Encourage the participation of historic property owners in State and Federal preservation programs.		
Implementation Steps	Responsible Parties	Time Frame
1. Solicit the SCDAH to conduct a local workshop on the available historic property tax incentives, grant opportunities, and advantages on being listed on the National Register.	Finance, Planning	Medium
2. Consider adopting a local ordinance, for the Town and County, for special tax assessment for rehabilitated historic properties.	Finance, Planning	Medium
3. Encourage the attendance of staff and commissioners to workshops and conferences related to MASC Commissioner training and historic preservation.	Planning	On-going
4. Research and document local structures eligible for National Register of Historic Places designation and assist and educate the property owners on the advantages of the listing.	Planning, Bluffton Historical Preservation Society	Medium

3.8 Controls and Regulation

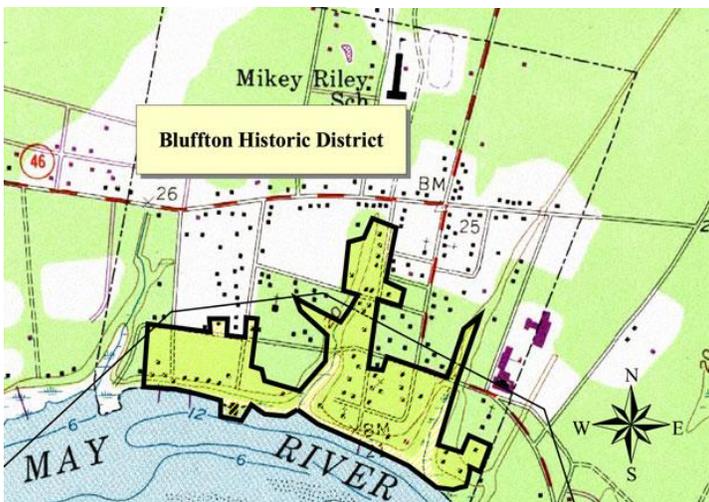
Three historic overlay districts apply to Old Town: the National Register Historic District, the Bluffton Preservation District, and the Bluffton Conservation Neighborhood District. The three represent various levels of protection for the community’s cultural and historical heritage.

Surveys were instrumental in their development and creation of the districts. Any development or property alteration in each district should follow state and federal guidelines for documenting historical attributes and protection.

National Register Historic District

A National Register Historic District is a concentration of historic buildings, structures, sites, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. Any one of the properties in a historic district may not have particular historical, architectural, engineering, or archaeological distinction, but the collection must have significance in one of these areas. Boundaries for historic districts are drawn to include a significant concentration of historic properties, while excluding properties that do not contribute to the character of the historic district due to the fact that they are less than 50 years old or have been substantially altered. Although most historic districts include noncontributing properties, their number and scale must not overwhelm a district’s sense of time and place and historical development.

Figure 3.2
Town of Bluffton
National Register



The Town of Bluffton National Register Historic District was listed June 21, 1996 as a result of a historic resources survey that was conducted within the area. At that time it had 48 contributing properties and 17 noncontributing properties. The district includes portions of

Boundary St., Bridge St., Calhoun St., Colcock St., Lawrence St., Pritchard St., and Water St. Figure 3.2 shows the location of the National Register District.

Historic Preservation Overlay District

The Historic Preservation Overlay District (HPOD) includes properties within the National Register District, plus several adjacent parcels. The HPOD is an all encompassing district that includes parcels deemed supportive of the district plus those in the National Register and the Preservation Districts. The Conservation Neighborhood District (CND) is located just outside HPOD boundaries. The properties in these districts are visible reminders of Bluffton's cultural heritage and Map 3.1 Historic Structures illustrates their location. Both the HPOD and the CND have been absorbed into the newly adopted Old Town District Code.

Preservation Manual

Produced in 2002, the Preservation Manual is used when reviewing the design of structures in the Historic Preservation Overlay District. This easy-to-use manual was adopted by Bluffton to provide consistent design standards within the HPOD. The manual promotes building types that perpetuate Bluffton's distinctive architectural heritage and discourages building types that may be detrimental to its character. It addresses factors such as building placement, compositional principles, and appropriate materials. This manual has recently been absorbed into the newly adopted Form-Based Code.

Old Town Master Plan

The Old Town Master Plan is a valuable resource that describes Bluffton's historical and cultural assets. It includes an action plan that is integrated into the needs, goals and implementation strategies portion of this plan.

The Old Town Master Plan is a guide that establishes policies and priorities for coordinated development or redevelopment, land use planning, and budgeting. It includes policy statements, goals, objectives, guidelines, maps and graphics that serve as a foundation for future land use decisions. It also provides strategies and goals to encourage economic development,



quality residential and commercial growth, and general improvements that protect the quality of life for Bluffton’s residents and businesses. It incorporates elements such as a Land Use Schematic; Streetscape and Aesthetics Plan; Development and Infill Development and Redevelopment Strategies; a Directional and Location Signage Plan, a

Parking Plan, Pedestrian Access Plan, and associated policies and guidelines. It will also help guide and be the impetus for an update to Bluffton’s Land Use and Development Ordinances.



OLD TOWN DISTRICT CODE
Bluffton, South Carolina

Purpose:

The Town of Bluffton seeks to create an Old Town District based upon traditional standards for town building. In January 2006 the town created the Old Town Master Plan through a design charrette process involving the community and a team of design professionals. The Old Town Master Plan, adopted by Town Council on July 12, 2006, sets forth a series of planning principles and implementation strategies to protect the National Historic Register District and to achieve the community's vision for the historic Old Town. In order to achieve this vision, the plan recommended that the Town update and revise the existing land development regulations for Old Town by creating a Form-Based Code.

The Old Town District Code is form-based and categorizes areas of Old Town into specific transect zones based on the Old Town Master Plan.

- How to Use The Old Town District Code:**
1. Find the lot on the *Regulating Plan* and identify the *Transect Zone* into which the lot is located.
 2. Next, review the *Urban Standards* for specific provisions that regulate specific building types and the lot within the assigned Transect Zone.
 3. Examine the *General Standards and Street and Parking Standards* which apply throughout the district.
 4. Finally, review the *Architectural Standards*, which contain regulations for buildings.

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II. Administration Page 2.1

III. Regulating Plan Page 3.1
The Regulating Plan denotes the specific locations of transect zones within the Old Town District.

IV. Urban Standards Page 4.1
The Urban Standards establish the physical and functional relationships between buildings. It regulates the rules related to building placement (build-to zones, setbacks, lot width, street frontage), uses, and height. The Urban Standards include a building type compatibility matrix which outlines which building types are allowed in each transect zone.

V. General Standards Page 5.1
Standards not specifically addressed elsewhere in the Old Town District Code, including Civic Structures and building heights, are stated in the General Standards.

VI. Architectural Standards Page 6.1
The Architectural Standards set the building materials, details, and configurations that impact the quality and character of Old Town.

VII. Street Standards Page 7.1
The Street Standards specify roadways, sidewalks, planting areas, and street tree locations. The street types are assigned to appropriate locations on the Old Town District Street Atlas.

VIII. Parking Standards Page 8.1

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June 19, 2007 Old Town District Code

Old Town District Code

The Old Town Master Plan also recommended a new set of land use regulations for Old Town called a Form-Based Code. Recently adopted, it is known as the Old town District Code and serves as a guide to existing and future land uses. It categorizes areas Old Town into specific zones based on intensity of land uses. The document includes a complete set of regulations addressing urban, architectural and streetscape standards.

Controls and Regulation		
Need: Preservation and enhancement of identifying characteristics of Old Town Bluffton through proper control and regulation.		
Goal: Implement the strategies set forth in the adopted Old Town Master Plan.		
Implementation Steps	Responsible Parties	Time Frame
1. Adopt the form based code to replace the traditional zoning for the Old Town.	Planning	Short
2. Implement the streetscape project for May River Road and Bruin Road.	Planning	Short
3. Adopt a demolition-by-neglect ordinance to encourage the maintenance and protection of historic properties.	Planning	Medium
4. Encourage the infill of the Old Town with historically valid projects.	Planning	On-going
Goal: Recognize the architectural and historical attributes of parcels to be developed or altered.		
Implementation Steps	Responsible Parties	Time Frame
1. Ensure development and construction projects stay consistent with all federal and state guidelines in regard to statute requiring historical and archeological inventories, surveys and protection.	Planning	Short

Historic Structures

Map 3.1

Legend

- Historic Preservation Overlay District
- Street

Historic Parcels

- National Register of Historic Places
- Recognized Locally and Nationally
- Recognized Locally
- Old Town Historic District

Water

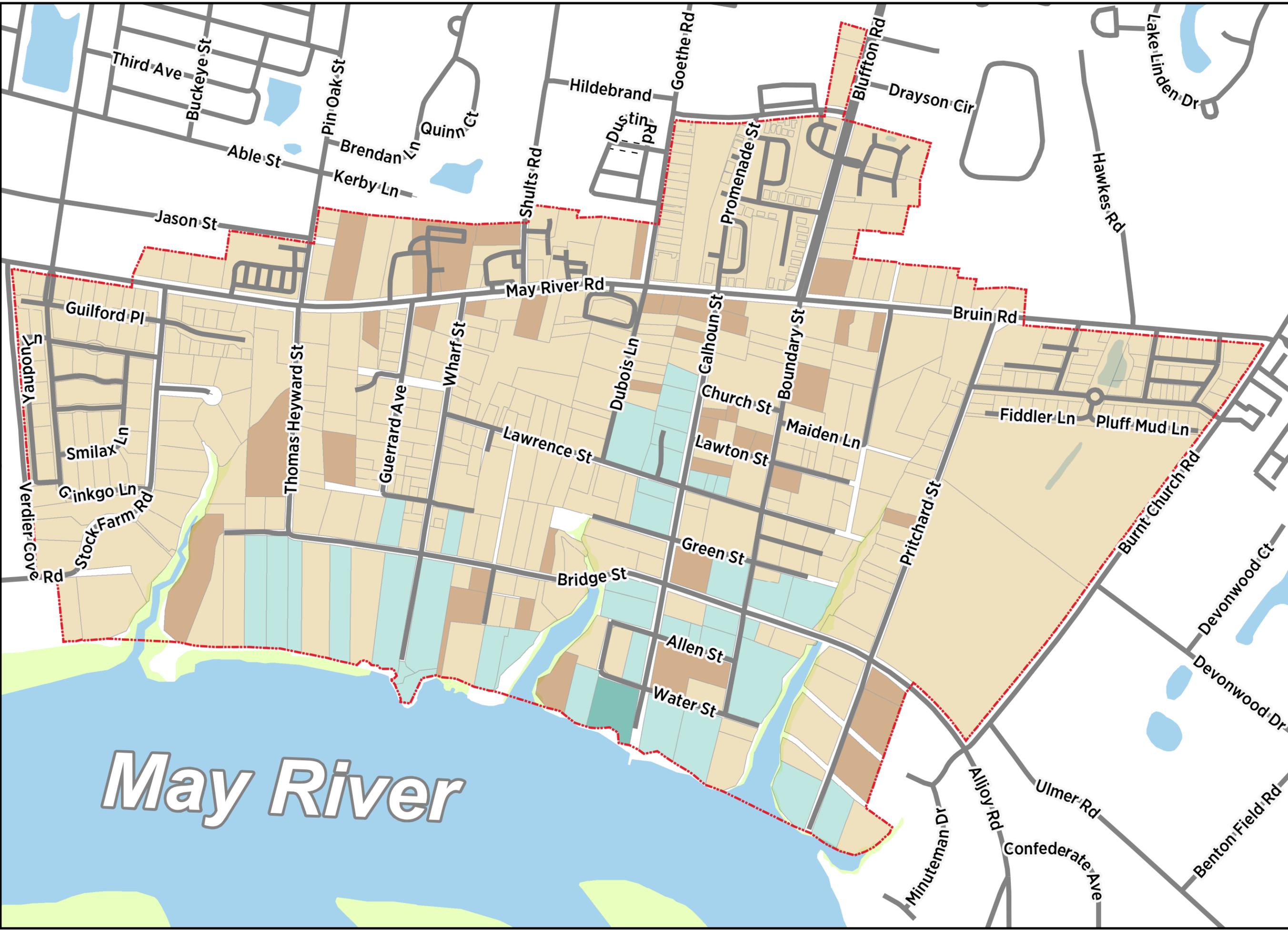
- Water
- Marsh

Effective
2014-10-08

Map Prepared By:
GIS Office



This map was created by the GIS Office of the Town of Bluffton's Information Technology Division and is solely intended to be used as a graphical representation for the Town of Bluffton. The GIS maps and data distributed by the GIS Office of the Town of Bluffton's Information Technology Division are derived from a variety of public and private sector sources considered to be dependable, but the accuracy, completeness and currency thereof are not guaranteed. The Town of Bluffton makes no warranties, expressed or implied, as to the accuracy, completeness, currency, reliability, or suitability for any particular purpose of information or data contained in or generated from the town's Geographic Information Systems database.



May River